

Cincinnati and Louisville

**BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BROADWAY HOTEL,
JANUARY 1, 1896. CINCINNATI O.**

ALLISON OWEN,
**WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICE WINES, TEAS, FRUITS
Spices, and fancy Groceries,**
NO. 24, CORNER OF GREEN ST.,
CINCINNATI.

The following articles comprise a portion of his present as-
sortment, and will be sold low for cash:

Teas—The choicest varieties of Black and Green, in canisters,
boxes, chests, and half chests.

Coffees—The very best quality of Mocha and Old Government
Java.

Sugars—Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf, Powdered and Crushed.
Wines—Macedo, Sierry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Honkheim
er, Johanneberger, Sparkling Hine, Muscat, L. P. Tenebris, St.
Cliff, Sweet, Malaga, etc., all choice Wine, etc. Some of these
Vines are very old and very valuable.

Brands—Goderd and Martel of '80's; Sazerac of '80's;
Guad, Dupuy & Co. duval cruch. O. J. Mayor of '80's;
Hennessy of '827; White Brande, Pluet, Caution & Co., Seig-

ette and Bellwood, &c. These Brandy are all of the highest quality.

Also, Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, superior Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, very fine old Gin, imported in jugs and casks.

Cordials—Jussette, Narbonne, Cucco, Swiss, Absolut, Kirsawasser, assorted Bordeaux Cordials, with a great variety of assorted Cordials from France, Italy, Martinique, &c.

Medicines—Medicine, Liqueur, Liqueur and Lotion, Brown Scotch. The celebrated Burton Ale, also, Dove's Falkirk Ale and Tennant's Scotch Ale; also, Poughkeepsie and Philadelphia Ale.

An large assortment of superior Spanish Cigars, comprising the choicest brands imported.

—ALSO—

Congress Water, direct from the springs at Saratoga; Seltzer Water from Germany;

Spirits Caudé; Lyngsée; Superior Oil;

A great variety of rich English Scales;

Homopathic and Sweet Chocolate; Cocoa;

Cocoa Paste; Raisins, Currants; Citrons;

A complete assortment of Nuts;

Fresh Prunes, in glass jars and fancy boxes;

English Dairy and Fine Apple Cheese; Sap Sago, &c.;

An assortment of Pickles, Olives, and Brandy Butters;

Pure dried Spruces of all kinds;

Cassia Mustard; French and concentrated do;
 English do.; Cayenne; Hot Mustard;
 Cinnamon; Nutmegs; Canton Ginger;
 Mushroom, Walnut and Tomato Catsup;
 Curry Powder; Orange and Lemon Shrub;
 Pine Apple, Guaiac, Oregat, Lemon, Raspberry and Sarsaparilla
 Syrups;
 Russell's celebrated Shaving Cream;
 Spanish and French Toilets;
 White Wine Vinegar; Rose Water;
 Syrup of Rose; Hay Water; Anchovies;
 Anchovy Paste; Saffron and Orange Flower Water;
 Peach Water; Extract of Lemon;
 Westphalia Hams; Almond Soap; Macaroni;
 Vermicelli; Fire Crackers; W. L. Pepper Sauce;
 Floor Mats;
 "Yankee Vegetables," such as Fresh Lobsters, Salmon, Sea
 Bream, &c., put up in tin canisters and hermetically sealed;
 Dr. Richardson's Cherry Wine; Bitters;
 Dr. Stoughton's genuine Elixir;
 Whisk Brooms, Wooden Ware, Demijohns, &c. &c.
 Which I sell, 1846

IMPORTERS OF Cutlery, Hardware, China and Earthenware
Also, wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes.
January 1, 1846

SAMUEL N. PIKE & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, SWISS and AMERICAN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
No. 22, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

S. B. BIRDSALL,
No. 49, MAIN STREET, SECOND FLOOR ABOVE COLUMBIA STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
WHOLESALE dealer in Boots and Shoes, and agent for U. S.
Manufacturers.
January 1, 1846

R. B. BOWLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, COTTON
YARNS, &c.
No. 25, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

RAWDON WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
CORNER OF FOURTH & M N STREETS, CINCINNATI.
A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Drafts, Promissory
Notes, Seals, Cards, &c., executed. January 1, 1846

BAILEY & HARTWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 47, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & ELLIS,
NO. 23, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
The attention of Merchants from Kentucky is invited to our
stock of DRY GOODS at wholesale. January 1, 1846

J. D. JONES, Cincinnati. c. JONES, Philadelphia

J. D. & C. JONES,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
NO. 19, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1846

C. A. SCHUMANN,
WHOLESALE GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
DEALER IN
FLOUR, AND IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.
*No. 25, Main street, Cincinnati and also Columbia, Cincinnati,
and ERIE, Pa.* J. B. JOHNSON, Thomas J. Adams,
R. Esq., Wm. Greene, Esq., Messrs. Springer & Whiteinan,
S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati—Messrs. J. W. Schmidt & Vogt,
Oelrichs & Kruger, E. & T. Pope, New York—Messrs. Schmitt
& Co., James McGregor & Co., Curtis & Buddendorf, New
Orleans.
JANUARY, 1846

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
HAVE on hand a constant supply of Dry Hides, Sole Leather,
Upper Leather, Harness Leather, Skirting Leather, Cast
Oil, Lined Oil, Pig Iron.
January, 1846

JARVIS & TRABUE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN STAPLE
AND FANCY GOODS,

ORDER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
January 1, 1846. LOUISVILLE, KY.

RUPERT & LINDENBERGER,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NOW HAVE, and shall continue to have, one of the most extensive stocks to be found in the Western country, comprising a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Spices, with a great variety of other goods, many of which they import direct, purchased exclusively for Cash; to which they invite the attention of Merchants, Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and dealers generally—prices very low for CASH.

17-Country Produce of all kinds, or the usual time to purchase much.

January 1, 1846

J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE "DRUGGISTS,"
NO. 448, MAIN ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH CROSS STREET
(Sign of the Golden Mortar).
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.—We have moved to the large and commodious

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 AND DEALERS IN
 DRY GOODS, FURNITURE, & C. KENTUCKY.
 Connected with *Relliance, Johnson & Co.* Commission and
 Forwarding Merchants, in New Orleans. Cash advances made
 on shipments to either house.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, February 2, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodell.
The Clerk read the Journal of Saturday.
Petitions were presented by Messrs. A. BOYD, SOUTH, EVANS, PATTERSON and BRADLEY.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill allowing an additional Constable to Marion county, within half a mile of Raywick: passed.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, a resolution rejecting the petition of Ann Eliza Holtzclaw of Oldham county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Beverly Holtzclaw, and restored to her maiden name of Fitzgerald.

Mr. BALLARD moved that the report of the committee be reversed: negatived, yeas 15, nays 16.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to provide for the completion of Lock and Dam No. 2, on Licking river: appropriates \$20,000 to the object: and all the nett revenue of Campbell, Kenton, and Pendleton, above \$2,000 per annum, to completing the five Locks and Dams on said river; the board of Internal Improvement to lease out water-power, and apply the proceeds to same object: the board granted the general powers to execute the provisions of the bill.

(Amassage from the H. R. announcing its action on sundry bills.)

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to remove obstructions to the navigation of Big Sandy river, the board to place the same under contract.

Mr. SWOPE moved that the bill be made the special order for next Thursday and that it be printed: agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS moved also the printing of the amendment: negatived.

Mr. DYER, from the same committee, a bill for the benefit of the citizens living on the Owingsville and Big Sandy turnpike road: allows citizens of Carter and Greenup to pass the road toll free, (excluding wagons and droves) who work the road two days in the year: the lessee of the road granted the same right to remove the gates as the law gives to the board of Internal Improvement.

Mr. HARRIS moved to strike out the section giving the lessee the right to remove gates: negatived, yeas 12, nays 18.

Mr. W. P. BOYD moved an amendment embracing the citizens of Fleming in the provisions of the bill: adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment providing that the lessee shall keep the toll-gates where they were when he leased the road from the board of Internal Improvement: ruled out of order, being inconsistent with the vote of the Senate on the other amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvement: agreed to.

Mr. TODD, by unanimous consent, had leave to prepare, and then to report, a bill to regulate the weight of stone coal: 85 lb. of bituminous and 66 lb. of canal coal to be a bushel: re-committed to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. GRAY moved to dispense with the orders of the day, to enable him to ask leave to bring in a bill: negatived.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to establish the county of McLean.
Mr. HOLLOWAY moved that the bill be passed over into the orders: agreed to.

A bill to amend the law concerning slaves, approved February 5, 1845: makes it penal to utter seditious publications calculated to excite slaves to insurrection, &c.

Mr. DYER moved that the orders of the day be dispensed with to enable the committee on Internal Improvement to continue their reports: agreed to.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a H. R. act for the benefit of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Company: ordered to be read a third time.

Also, a H. R. act providing for filling vacancies in the directory of turnpike road companies: passed.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Keene, in Jessamine county: enlarges the town boundary and gives the Trustees power to appoint a town Marshal: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to incorporate the Barren River Navigation Company: passed.

Sundry H. R. acts were read a second time and referred to appropriate standing committees.

Joint resolutions, from the H. R., relative to the admission of Texas into the Union: referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

An engrossed bill prohibiting the hiring of slaves or the sale of spirituous liquor to free negroes: re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to incorporate the Barren River Navigation Company: laid on the table, being the same as the H. R. act passed as reported above.

A H. R. act divorcing Jesse Gee from his wife, Elizabeth Gee: rejected.

A H. R. act divorcing Elizabeth Cox: rejected.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GRAY, leave to introduce a bill, authorizing the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the town of Hopkinsville, to sell a lot: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws allowing Clerks of courts pay from the Treasury for ex officio services: adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, leave to introduce a bill incorporating a company to construct a turnpike road from Newport to Alexandria, in Campbell county: referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. DRAFFIN had leave to withdraw the petition and papers in the case of Richard McCarty's heirs.

Mr. HENDERSON, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of — Hunt, of Whitley: referred to the committee on Finance.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to amend the law establishing Common Schools: referred to committee on Education.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to amend the law providing for the sale of lands for arrearages of taxes: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Also, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Andrew Bean, of Laurel: referred to committee on Religion.

Also, leave to introduce a bill relieving Rockcastle and certain other counties from the duty of procuring standard weights and measures: referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, leave to introduce a bill to provide for a geological survey of Kentucky: referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. HELM had leave to withdraw the petition for a divorce of Rachel Hoskins.

Mr. HENDERSON, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Jarvis Jackson, Sheriff of Laurel: referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. EVANS presented the petition of — Worrell, praying a tax on dogs, which was read.

Mr. HELM moved that the petition lie on the table: agreed to.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 2, 1846.

Prayers being said by the Rev. Mr. DILLARD, and the Journal of Saturday being read by the Clerk, Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. E. SMITH, DUDLEY, BARKLEY, BARLOW, GEO. BOWLING, HATFIELD, WHEAT, BRAWNER and Mr. SPEAKER: which were severally received, &c., and referred.

On motion of Mr. BARLOW, leave of absence till Wednesday next was accorded to the gentleman from Cumberland, [Mr. Haggard.]

Mr. D. B. JOHNSON, being dissatisfied with the record of his vote in opposition to the resolution in relation to the admission of Texas, &c., asked if it were in order to move now a re-consideration, of that vote. [The SPEAKER replied affirmatively.] Mr. J. was in favor of the original resolutions; and if they should not be adopted, (as he expressed himself on Saturday,) he would be in favor of the substitute reported from the select committee. Other gentlemen being in the same predicament with himself, and desiring to record their vote in favor of that proposition, he would move the re-consideration of the vote by which it was adopted. [Consent, consent.]

Mr. WORTHAM submitted, whether it would not as well answer the purpose of the gentleman from Trimble, and save time to the House, for the Clerk to give those gentlemen certificates of their disposition to vote for Texas?

Mr. HARLAN had no wish to deprive gentlemen of the advantage of showing their vote to the House and the country. But he would suggest a shorter way, to-wit: for gentlemen merely to state how they would have voted had they been present when the vote was taken, and the reporters would notice the fact, and it would go forth immediately, and be read more extensively than though their vote were merely recorded in the Journal of the House. &c.

The House then refused to re-consider.

Mr. ORR and Mr. PURDOM insisted upon recording their votes.

The SPEAKER. The attention of the Chair had been called to the 16th rule of the House, which was imperative against the proceeding.

Mr. BROWN. The construction of this rule was different from the practice of the House. To his mind, the meaning of the rule was, that, the vote in such a case should not be counted on either side; and the application here was that votes be recorded merely to show how gentlemen would have voted.

Mr. HUGHES moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving a motion to rescind the 16th rule: which carried, and the rule was rescinded accordingly.

And then, by order of the House had thereon, the Clerk proceeded to call the names of the absentees at the time when the vote of Saturday was taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Grayson, (Mr. Wortham,) and the following gentlemen responded No, to-wit: Messrs. ORR, PURDOM, S. STONE, HUNTON, BRAWNER, BREDEEN and BARNETT.

And the names of the absentees when the vote of Saturday was taken on the amendment reported by the select committee—the following gentlemen responded Aye, to-wit: Messrs. BREDEEN, HUNTON, ORR, PURDOM and S. STONE.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary KOHLHASS now reported the action of that body on sundry bills.

On the motion of Mr. HUGHES, the House, by a further dispensation, restored again the force of the sixteenth rule.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was refused by the House, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement enquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Licking river, and the North Fork, and the Middle Fork of the Kentucky, by removing certain obstructions in their channels.

Mr. GARDNER asked, obtained leave, and introduced the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to change the time of holding the Butler County Court: which was referred to a select committee.

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a seminary of learning in Morgan county, and for other purposes: which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. DUDLEY asked, obtained leave, and introduced the following bills, which were referred to the committee on Ways and Means, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of Lewis Scarce, late Sheriff of Hickman county.

A bill for the benefit of N. E. Wright, late Sheriff of Hickman county.

Mr. CONNER asked, obtained leave and introduced the following bill, which was referred to a select committee, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of the Sheriffs of this Commonwealth.

Mr. E. SMITH, by a dispensation of the rule, offered the following resolution; which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be required to examine into the propriety of reporting a bill, requiring the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in their several counties to make yearly reports of such idiots as remain in their counties—having no property, and being supported out of the public Treasury.

Mr. HUNTON asked for a dispensation and leave to introduce a bill to amend the license law: which the House refused.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, reported adversely to the following petitions, in which the House concurred, to-wit:

The petition of G. B. Jones and others.

The petition of William Angell.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, to whom had been referred the petition of Margaret Mitchell, praying that \$500 be refunded to her, which her deceased husband subscribed and paid toward the erection of the second State House, which was destroyed by fire in 1824, reported the same back to the House, with the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the said petition be rejected.

And after some opposition to the concurrence by Messrs. E. SMITH, L. COMES, SEATON and HARLAN.

Mr. HUGHES proposed to amend, by striking out all after "resolved," and inserting, as instruction to the committee on Claims, to report a bill authorizing the County Court of Franklin county to increase their levy so as to pay the said sum of \$500 in annual instalments of \$100 each.

And then, after some conversation between Mr. L. COMES and Mr. HUGHES, under the force of the previous question, the amendment was adopted, by count, 40 affirmative, and 25 negative.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, then reported the following bill, which the House rejected, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of William Yates;

And the following bill from the Senate, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of William Price of Oldham county—with an amendment, striking out "§30" and inserting "§15," to which amendment, the House disagreed, and the bill passed.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, reported without amendment, a bill from the Senate; entitled,

An act for the benefit of Nathan Board and others: which was read, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH moved to strike out so much of the bill as relates to the compensation of the Commissioners of Tax in Allen county: but before the question was taken, the hour of twelve arrived, and the House went into the consideration of the ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. HUNTON made inquiry of the Clerk as to what had become of the bill to abolish the First Auditor's office, which had been some time since reported by a select committee: and, upon being informed by the Clerk, that it was before the committee on the Judiciary, he moved a dispensation of the order, for the purpose of receiving his motion to make that bill the special order for Wednesday: which was negatived by the House.

The CLERK then reported the order for the consideration of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Rockcastle, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth to pay into the Treasury all fees arising from the perquisites of their respective offices, over and above the annual sum of \$1200; and that the same be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

This resolution had been reported back by the committee on Ways and Means, with a request to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. E. SMITH moved immediately to refer the resolution to the committee on the Sinking Fund, with instructions to report a bill allowing the said clerks \$1500 net fees, transferring the residue into the Treasury.

Mr. DALLAM. Was it in order for the gentleman from Rockcastle to make his motion before the question had been announced?

The SPEAKER. The first question was on the motion to discharge the committee on Ways and Means. After that should be disposed of the gentleman's motion would come up.

The committee was then discharged.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH proposed to make the reference to a select committee.

Mr. DALLAM called for a division of the question.

Mr. E. SMITH then withdrew his motion to instruct, and the subject was referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

The CLERK then reported the bill introduced by the gentleman from Union, (Mr. Hughes,) entitled, an act to remodel certain Judicial Districts, and equalize the labor of the Circuit Judges thereof.

(The bill proposes to add the counties of Boone and Kenton to the Fourth Judicial District; Harrison to the Tenth; Campbell and Pendleton to the First; and constitutes the Second District out of the counties of Union, Crittenden, Caldwell, and Hopkins.)

It requires the future terms of the Circuit Court of Union county to be held on the first Monday of April and December, and continue eight judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Courts of Crittenden on the fourth Monday in April and the first Monday in September, and continue six judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Court of Livingston on the first Monday in May and October, and continue eighteen judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Court of Caldwell on the first Monday in February and November, and continue eighteen judicial days. The terms of the Circuit Court of Hopkins on the third Monday in March and the second Monday in August, and continue eighteen judicial days.

It provides also, that all process having been issued from the offices of the courts aforesaid, and made returnable to their terms as now prescribed by law, shall be as effectual as if made returnable to their terms as herein prescribed. And it prescribes further, that the law requiring Circuit Judges to reside in their respective districts be repealed, so far as it relates to the Judge of the Sixteenth District.)

The question being shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time!

Mr. ABBETT proposed to amend the first section so as to include the county of Oldham in the fifth Judicial District.

Mr. POPE opposed a few considerations to this amendment; and it was then rejected.

Mr. DESHA moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Thursday: which was also lost.

Mr. MAYES proposed to amend the fourth section by striking out "Livingston" and inserting "Trigg and Marshall," as a part of the second District.

Mr. HUGHES opposed.

Mr. DALLAM proposed to amend the amendment by striking out "Trigg" and inserting "Calloway."

Mr. MAYES opposed; and raised a constitutional objection to that section of the bill which provides that the Judge of the sixteenth District may reside out of his District.

Mr. HARLAN replied, quoting a decision of the Court of Appeals, settling the principle that a Circuit Judge was a Judge for the whole Commonwealth; because he is liable to be required to hold the General Court session, &c.

Mr. HUGHES offered further considerations against the proposed amendment.

And then under the force of the previous question demanded by Mr. HUNTON, the question was taken on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, offered by the gentleman from Livingston, and decided in the negative.

And the question being taken on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Graves, (Mr. Mayes,) it was lost—affirmative 30; negative 46.

And the question recurring on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, it was carried.

The bill passed—ayes 53; nays 28.

And then the House adjourned.

W. A. MOFFETT & BRO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to the sale of Bagging, Rope, Jeans, Linsey, and the produce of the country generally.

February 3, 1846—635-3w.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Ward & Moffett, expires to-day by limitation; either of the late partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. Mr. F. H. Moffett, late of Frankfort, Ky., will take the place of R. J. Ward, and the commission business will be continued at the same place under the firm of W. A. Moffett & Brother, who pledge themselves to give strict attention to all business confided to their care.

R. J. WARD, W. A. MOFFETT.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26, '46—635-3w.

YOU will perceive from the above Circular that I have withdrawn from the firm of Ward & Moffett to this place: intending to devote all my time to the business of the house of Ward, Jones & Co., in New Orleans. My late partner, W. A. Moffett, has taken in my place his brother, F. H. Moffett, and I take pleasure in recommending them to your favorable consideration, and solicit for them the patronage of the friends and correspondents of the late concern of Ward & Moffett.

R. J. WARD, W. A. MOFFETT.

Louisville, Jan. 26, '46—635-3w.

LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY.

WE have heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State, to settle up in full once in each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November annually, to enable us to meet our engagements as aforesaid. We are now compelled to say positively and for the last time, that those indebted to us previous to the first day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of an officer for collection.

CRAIG & HENRY, Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit. BOXES Sperm, Star, and Tallow Candles, for sale by J. W. HATHROW & CO.

Jan. 12, 1846—In Wind. Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit. BOXES Sperm, Star, and Tallow Candles, for sale by J. W. HATHROW & CO.

REMARKS OF MR. FINNELL, OF NICHOLAS.

On the bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a Convention, delivered in committee of the Whole. House of Representatives, January 10, 1846.

Mr. FINNELL said, that he had determined, when the discussion of this question began, that he would sit silently by, and listen patiently to the suggestions of his senior's in years and political wisdom, and finally record his vote according to the honest dictates of his heart after a full hearing had been given to the champions for and against the bill. It were well perhaps, said he, if I had kept my purpose; but the discussion having been thus far kept, as if by common consent among the junior members, he being the youngest member on the floor, would so far forego his original purpose as to claim the indulgence of the committee for a very few moments.

The time is rapidly coming Mr. Chairman, when the reins of government must pass from the grey-headed fathers who are sitting around us, and the young, the vigorous, and imaginative of the present generation must assume the places of the departed. This truth is abundantly manifest, said Mr. F., in the fact that there are more young gentlemen on the floor of the Hall now than there has been for many, many years. There is a growing disposition in the minds of the people to cherish and promote the honest aspirations of the young men of the country. It is therefore perhaps proper, if not indeed necessary, that that class—the young—should interchange opinions freely and candidly—not forgetting however, the respect due to the opinions of the Fathers of the Republic. Consultations of this sort promote harmony and concert of action—a most desirable aim when all are laboring for the common weal.

Mr. F. said he was astonished, nay, mortified beyond measure, at the course which some gentlemen had seen fit to pursue in the discussion of this question. Party feeling had been appealed to: Party titles had been hackneyed. In the name of our common country, said Mr. F., are we never to reach a point where we shall be above the influence of party? This, sir, is no time for an appeal to passions—those deep fountains of feeling affecting the very vitals of the nation. In the discussion of this question, I conceive it proper for us to lift ourselves above party and its influences—meet and commune together as a band of brothers seeking to promote the wealth and prosperity of our glorious Commonwealth.

The simple question, as I understand it, said Mr. F., is, shall the people have the right to say whether they desire a Convention to alter or amend the Constitution, or shall they be denied that right? For myself, said he, they shall be permitted to express their will. I am in favor of the bill. I cast my vote freely. In doing so, I discharge what I believe to be my duty to my constituents. To them alone am I responsible. The question is not now shall the Constitution be amended? It is altogether a different question. The IX article of our State Constitution prescribes the mode of revising the Constitution, beginning thus: "When experience shall point out the necessity of amending this Constitution, and when a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, shall within the first twenty days of their stated annual session concur in passing a law for taking the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth as to the necessity and expediency of calling a Convention, it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs and others returning officers at the next general election, &c. &c." In the 2nd section of the 10th article, it is declared, "that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an undivided and inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper." Here, by the Constitution of our State, the power is clearly set forth. All that is proposed by the bill under consideration, is to ascertain at the polls the sense of the people as to the necessity and expediency of calling the Convention.

But, said Mr. F., the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) desires this bill to be defeated before upon a discussion of the Constitution before the people, the abolitionists of the North would pour in upon us and would agitate our people on the question of slavery—they would divide us! Kentuckians! said Mr. F., I appeal to you! Is there a man in this House—there is a decent man in the land who would suffer himself to be led from the path of rectitude—who could be swayed from the high road of duty by the whinnings of abolition fanatics? If such a man there be, I call upon you in the name of that man; the father of our country—to cast him out from amongst us—for he is not worthy a place among Kentuckians. The gentleman himself, if I have not been deceived in him, would be the last man in this world that would listen to the sickening cant of political abolitionists. Yet he, even he, is not less susceptible of being influenced by "outsiders," than are the gallant people whom I have the honor to represent. Sir, there is a principle abroad in the whole land which defies any such interference. My friend from Mason, (Mr. Waller,) in connexion with the fears of my friend from Franklin, has added that, of the exultation of abolitionists abroad, at the news of the passage of this bill; that they are watching with interest our proceedings here, and will regard them with pleasure. Well suppose they do. Are we to be deterred from the performance of that which we believe to be just and proper, because forsooth, it will afford pleasure to some we may dislike. Assuredly not. Yet sir, I do think the gentlemen are manufacturing phantoms. I cannot believe that speech is to be restrained and debate to be stifled in Kentucky for such a cause—nor do I believe that the abolition party is looking with such intense interest to our action upon this subject. It may be true that there are some abroad who would be gratified to see the way opened for a free discussion of the question of slavery; but are we to be deterred from permitting our people to say whether they want it discussed or not, lest in doing so, we may afford pleasure to such persons.

Nay, I go further; are we to smother discussion for fear our fundamental law upon this or any other subject will be altered. I sincerely and honestly believe, that if to-morrow, all law was abolished—if the people were turned loose, and our Commonwealth was to be re-established by the people, they would, in its re-establishment, evidence the same discreet caution, and masterly statesmanship which characterized similar efforts made by our fathers. If, however, I am mistaken in this; if there is not virtue enough in the people to entrust them with a right guaranteed to them by their Constitution, the republic is rotten and is unworthy of support. Let it tremble no longer—let it fall—let it perish forever. But, sir, in the name of the people, I protest against such insinuations; I protest against such allegations against the fame of my countrymen.

Is there a gentleman here who believes that the tenure by which our slaves are held is endangered by the passage of this bill? I cannot conceive a reason for such an opinion. Look at popular opinion in Kentucky in relation to this subject. It does seem to me, that recent events should be sufficient to allay the fears of the most timid. Mr. F. said he did not believe, if a Convention was called to-morrow, there would be a delegate elected with a view to the modification of the tenure of slave property, or to modify, in any respect, the provisions of the Con-

stitution on that subject, unless it might be to strengthen its tenure. I know of no party in Kentucky, desiring a change in the existing laws upon that subject. The people will not listen to a discussion with that view.

The gentleman from Franklin manifested some alarm upon this question, because he said our great Emancipator—our well-beloved and much-petted daughter Louisville—had not long since been represented in an Abolition Convention in Cincinnati, and that there might be danger in that quarter. I was gratified at the promptness with which the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Pope,) replied to this charge. He was indignant at what he regarded an attempt to injure the fame of his people. He said, it was true a man from Louisville had gone to Cincinnati, and had taken a seat in an Abolition Convention—had most shamefully falsified the character of Louisville, and the State generally, and returned to Louisville an object of universal loathing and contempt. So great, indeed, was the popular fury against him, that it was with great difficulty an outraged and slandered people were prevented from administering to him summarily the punishment which the magnitude of his offence demanded.

The right way, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. F., to test gentlemen on this question, is, for each man to answer for his own constituents, and, if he believes it an incapable of determining whether they will have a Convention or not—to be on the safe side, he had better vote against the bill. We fear not to trust the people. We see no breakers ahead upon which are to be lost by our own will. We are a free people. We love liberty and we love good government, and I believe with DeToqueville, that, "Providence has given the people of this day a light, which our forefathers did not possess, and has allowed us to discern fundamental causes in the history of the world, which the obscurity of the past concealed from them"—and, I as firmly believe, that the nation is yet rapidly advancing in knowledge of the science of government; and if changes—aye, radical changes—in our fundamental law are not demanded now, the time is not far distant when those changes must be made, and their necessity will

of that people for the brightest crown in the Old World.

Mr. Chairman, said Mr. F. I deem it unnecessary if indeed it is not improper to go at length into a discussion of the particular defects in the present Constitution. All admit that that instrument in some parts is radically defective, yet I think it is best that these questions shall be reserved for discussion before the people. That is the proper tribunal. That is the great jury before which this question must come sooner or later, and come when it may, I believe it will result in good; for as sure as the spark is by friction stricken from steel so is truth elicited by conflict of mind and collision of sentiment. If in that conflict dangers arise, such as have been pictured to us by gentlemen on this floor, let us like one man rally round the Constitution, let us by our united and vigorous opposition vote down the Convention; but if on the other hand we see, as I am satisfied we will see, the people quietly, calmly, and peacefully voting to secure such amendments as a large majority concur in, let us unite in the work and all will be well. I intend so far as my vote at the polls is concerned, to be governed in the main by the character of the amendments proposed to the Constitution. Whether I shall vote for a Convention or against one at the polls, depends upon a variety of circumstances which it is not necessary for me at this time to allude to.

Mr. F. said he was both amused and instructed at the novel suggestions of the gentleman from Mason (Mr. Waller), setting forth a plan for the cure of the ills complained of in the Constitution without the intervention of a Convention. With due deference to the opinions of my friend, I must say I differ with him; and I am sustained in my opinion by the tallest jurists in the land. An amendment of the Constitution is in their opinion the only remedy.

Gentlemen are mistaken, said Mr. F., in supposing that the efforts of those in favor of a Convention are directed at the Judiciary. So far as I am concerned, I shall never by word or deed do any act which shall in the slightest degree detract from this honorable branch of our Government. We would not, as the gentleman fears, tear the Court of Appeals from its high position, and make its members elective by the people. No man desires this so far as I know or have heard. But it may be proper to limit the term for which they shall hold office; for life tenures are often as objectionable in judicial officers as are those dependent upon the will of the people. I too would have the intermediate courts fixed by the Constitution. Tell me not that to limit the term of the judicial officers of the country would weaken and bring into disrepute the judiciary. Judges should be removed from the direct and immediate influence of popular will and partisan fury. But they ought to feel that the people have placed them where they are; that the Constitution, the great foundation stone of their temple was reared by their hands, and is supported by the strong hearts of the yeomanry; that the people have planted them like the sturdy oak cleft in the mountain's brow, where calmly and securely they defy alike the storm which threatens destruction above, and the lashes of the political surge beating in wild commotion at its base.

Gentlemen oppose this bill, they say, because the crisis has not arrived. The country does not demand the passage of this law. I learn from a gentleman on my right, that at least twenty members of this House came here pledged to their constituents to support a call for a Convention. Many other gentlemen have announced themselves for it since they came here, and say their people demand it. Together they constitute a very large minority if not indeed a majority; and I regard it as the bounden duty of every safe and prudent legislator to respect minorities. There is no trannery more odious, no despotism more terrible than that of a reckless majority.

But Mr. Chairman, said Mr. F., I fear I have detained this committee much longer than has been agreeable to them or profitable to myself. I hope the fears of my friends in reference to abolition interference may yet be calmed. But if those fears are real, I yet see no good reason for delay. Let us begin the battle at once. If such a conflict is inevitable why postpone it? Procrastination may result in great evil. I am for the battle now. I want to see the arm that dare lift in Kentucky such a banner. I call upon you, friends, be ready; and if that political death which has been pictured recently awaits us, let us "FALL FIGHTING, WITH OUR BACKS TO THE FIELD AND OUR FEET TO THE Foe."

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The following clear and practical article we take from the Journal of Commerce. The position of that paper will give its remarks on this and kindred topics weight at Washington, and with the opposition. No paper did more to elect Mr. Polk; none stands by him closer in his free trade theories. It is anti-Whig, and for all practical purposes, as decidedly Loco as it will be. The only difference between it, and the regular organs, is, as far as we understand it, that it is not a mere party paper.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The whole measure evidently belongs to past ages. It is suited to the condition of society before banks or paper money, or the great system of credits was introduced. It would carry us back to wheelbarrows trundling specie about town. The bill is a blot upon our statesmanship, and altogether behind the age.

It is moreover a bill which will never go into operation according to its theory. Congress may pass it forty times, and annex what penalties they will; they cannot introduce such a monstrosity into New York as the payment into and out of a sub-treasury of a hundred thousand dollars a day in coin; nor will the public endure so injurious an agitation of the money market as would result from the keeping of government balances looked up in an iron chest. A real enforcement of the bill would, in our judgment, overthrow any administration, however popular before. The money must and will be kept in the banks. By the facility of checks and bank notes, the whole business of this great city is transacted with very little labor. Hundreds of millions are settled without the payment of anything in specie, except change. Yet every transaction is for specie, and every check and bank note is payable in coin. When coin is wanted, it is drawn. When paper is more convenient, it is taken. The government receives and disburses twenty-five millions of dollars annually. As the business is now done, every transaction is now for specie. The importer pays his bond in bank notes, or gives his check on the bank. These are payable in coin; but the government has no use for coin in ordinary business. It might demand specie for every bank note and check. But its own creditors do not want it. The government therefore acts like an individual. It places all its notes and checks in a bank daily, and draws its own checks for the various sums it has to pay. By this simple process the vast labor and hazard of counting and moving specie are avoided, and yet every transaction is for coin. After people have experienced the facility of doing business in this way, they cannot be driven back to the actual counting and moving of specie, except when specie is wanted.

The derangement of the currency under the theory of this bill, carried out, would be oppressive. Our banks have now perhaps eight millions of specie.—They do not think it safe to run lower. The government has perhaps balances of three millions to its credit here. To remove that in coin, and lock

it up, would compel the banks to make such a contraction as could not be endured. Soon perhaps the government has large payments to make. Its specie is disbursed and returns promptly to the banks. Again its receipts are larger than its payments, and three or five millions are again drawn from the banks. All this agitation would take place when no real change had come over the money market. Such useless mischief could not be continued. The system now operating, perpetuates steadiness. Balances not wanted, lie in the banks as deposits. If one man draws out, it is by his check, which is passed to the credit of the holder on the books of the bank. It is by these transfers on bank ledgers, that nine-tenths of the payments are made. The actual money is not touched; for every man prefers a credit on a bank ledger to specie.—The government on this plan may have one million or five millions or nothing at all to its credit. If it draws out its whole amount deposited, it is only to pay it to various citizens, and this being accomplished by transfers on the ledgers, the money market is not agitated. But to change millions in actual coin, would make perpetual agitation. Under the old sub-treasury bill the effort to create payments in coin in violation of the convenience and interest of the people, was abandoned at once.

The subterfuge of getting checks endorsed "payable in specie," was resorted to, though the checks were no more payable in specie after the endorsement than before. Bank notes were also locked up, and a pretense made of separating the State from the banks, though in reality the money was all in the banks, and the actual union of the State with the banks was not in the least abated, and it never can be. The government would not trust the banks,—so it got bank notes and locked them up in a great iron room. If a farmer were to say he would not trust his neighbor and to carry his wheat into execution should gather together the notes of that neighbor and lock them up, there is no farmer who knows so little of financial matters as not to see through his delusion. Such a man would be reputed either crazy or idiotic. Yet the men at the head of government can do the same thing, and it passes for statesmanship.

The leaders of a party have discovered that the people are not willing to have the money which they own in common, deposited in the same places where they put all their money as individuals.—Every citizen puts his money in the bank, because it is safest there and can be most easily and promptly controlled. Yet the aggregate of these opinions makes an opposite opinion. A unanimous affirmation is, by this logic, a negative. Nothing could be more absurd. The unanimous practice of the citizens acting each one for himself, is the best possible expression of opinion and guide to practical utility for the government.

What greater nonsense can any man be guilty of than to say that money in the bank is not in the treasury? The merchant always counts his bank deposits as cash on hand, and more available, more practically in his treasury, than if it were locked up in coin under his own key. What he happens to receive in coin, he deposits in bank, for that is the way to make it available. If the government should have occasion to transfer gold from New York to Philadelphia, would it be in the treasury while on the Jersey Railroad, or not? If instead in transferring the specie, it should exchange with some citizen who held coin in Philadelphia, which he wanted in New York, would the money, by taking a draft, be out of the treasury, or would such exchange be an offence against the political economy of the 19th century? How much more will a room in Washington be really and truly a treasury, because Congress vote it so. That money is in the highest sense in the treasury of its owner, when it is in the most safe and convenient place for his use.

The notion that the sub-treasury will render the public money more safe, is a very strange one. The money on the plan proposed, is to be taken from the responsibility of a bank, with a million or two millions of dollars of capital, watched over by a company of officers and directors, and placed in the charge of an individual who will give bonds at the utmost not beyond half a million. The security of personal credit is to be substituted for cash paid in, to three or four times the amount, and this is called avoiding credits and making the money safe! More than this, the deposits in this city are in the keeping of half a dozen banks, no one of which has a very large sum, and the whole is to be placed in the keeping of one man. Why, the money will not be half so safe as it is now, though the same prudent man should be appointed who was appointed before. We presume that no bank has an amount of government money equal to its capital. To collect the whole amount of deposits from all the banks, into the hands of one man, with security not equal to one quarter of the amount at hazard, would be a great wrong. If the government would make their money secure, let them leave it in those places of deposit, which the unanimous voice of the commercial community declares most safe. Let them demand stocks as further security if it is at all necessary, and above all, let them so arrange the Tariff that the revenue will be rather under than over the expenditures, so that there will be no money on hand to lose, and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make up the deficiencies by treasury notes, to go out when the funds are insufficient, and be purchased back when there is a surplus. The present surplus might perhaps be applied to the purchase of U. S. five per cents, which can be had at about par, and if during the year there should be a deficiency the stock might be issued again. Some such process, acting as a regulator, would be economical for the country, and save all agitation in the market, and withal give the greatest possible security to the funds, for surpluses not existing could not be squandered.

FRANKFORT AND CINCINNATI PACKET.

The new and splendid steamer ISAAC SHELL, BY J. W. BOYER, commander, will ply as a regular packet between the above ports. Leaves Frankfort for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A. M. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
A. Z. BOYER, Frankfort, Ky.
SWIFT & ROBBINS, Lexington, Ky.
IRWIN & FOSTER, Cincinnati, O.
January 28, 1846.—605-616-11.

STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY.

THE fine new steamer KENTUCKY, Sam'l. STEWART, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, for Frankfort, and every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for the Harrodsburg Landing, and will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Louisville, at 9 o'clock A. M. every Thursday, and the Versailles Landing, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight apply on board, or to
C. BASHAM, Jr., Agent, Frankfort.
January 16, 1846.

REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. J. Todd, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY PACKET
FOR LOUISVILLE. The Steamer TOM METCALFE, JOHN A. HOLTON, Master, leaves as above regularly, at 9 o'clock A. M. Apply to
JOHN WATSON & CO.
January 10, 1846.—d-w-11.

LARD WANTED.

500 KECS Lard wanted immediately.
B. F. JOHNSON & CO.
January 16, 1846.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, Editor.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1846.

MR. LAWRENCE will deliver a Lecture on Geology this evening (Tuesday) in the Representative Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. P. C. Hardin, who was confined to his room several days by indisposition, resumed his seat in the Senate yesterday, in restored health. His numerous friends, in and out of Frankfort, will be happy as we at this announcement, for he is not only a most estimable gentleman, but an able legislator.

We received no eastern mail on yesterday.

We shall to-morrow commence the publication of the debate in the Senate on the bill which passed that branch of the Legislature, making it a penal offence to usurp offices, &c.

A letter was shown us yesterday, stating that a nest of counterfeiters and horse thieves were lately stirred up in Larue county. We have no names or particulars, but expect soon to be favored with them.

We have received numerous complaints of the failure of our paper to reach its destination regularly at several points in the State, and especially south and south-west of Louisville. We need not say we feel mortification and indignation at the ill treatment our patrons experience. On yesterday we were advised by a letter, that ten subscribers in Mulhennburg have not received a single paper for more than four weeks. We have done every thing in our power to remove the ground of such complaints. We know that no fault is ascribable to the Frankfort postmaster. In all respects whatever, he is a most excellent officer; and he knows that our papers are promptly mailed and well enveloped. There can be no sufficient excuse then for the failures complained of. There is unquestionably negligence or fraud, one or both, somewhere. We made public complaint, and have also written to the Department heretofore on the subject. Instead of redress, the grievances have increased. We shall mark this paragraph for the eye of the Post Master General, and we can tell him that he is very likely to hear of these wrongs to the people of Kentucky from other complainants and in other modes of communication.

APPREHENDED WAR WITH MEXICO.—There seems to be a very strong probability of a war between the United States and Mexico. The late revolution in that miserable country which enthroned Paredes as Dictator, was instigated chiefly by hostility to our government. The revolutionary party, now in power, have necessarily interrupted the amicable relations between the two governments, and we think it very likely they will come to blows. It may become necessary to wage war against Mexico, though we deem the necessity a great humiliation, such is her despicable character and condition. We have been shown a letter from a distinguished gentleman at Washington, speaking in strong terms of the probability of war. Our army in Texas has moved to the bank of the Rio Grande, and we suppose a strong squadron of the navy is already in the Gulf. We shall unaffectedly rejoice if we get through this difficulty honorably, without war, for we should deem it a great calamity to have a war even with so contemptible a power. It may lead to serious interruption of relations with England; for our people are prone to the opinion, whether well or ill-founded, that that ambitious and mischievous Government is at the bottom of Mexican hostility towards us.

CONFECTIONERY & FAMILY GROCERY.

PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, in half and quarter bbls., just received per steamer Isaac Shelby, and for sale by
GRAY & GEORGE.

SUNDRIES.

RICE, Vermacelli,
Sperm Candles, W. I. Pepper Sauce,
Boston Picnic Crackers, Smoked Tongues,
Sappos, Sugar cured Beef,
Olives, Demijohns,
Anchovies, Whisk Brooms,
Orange Flower Water, Lard Brooms,
Syrup of Roses, Alcant Mats,
Fine Table Salt, Marbles,
Castile Soap, Lead Pencils,
Almond do, English Horn Combs,
Variegated Soap, Fine Ivory Combs,
French Toilet Soap, Hair Brushes,
Shaving Cream, Prunes in Fancy Boxes,
Perfumery, Gents Pocket Brush and Comb,
Cooper's Isinglass, Ladies' Fancy Baskets,
Rich Table Sauces, Toys—great variety,
Dried Apples, Cigar Cases,
Dried Peaches, Traveling Baskets,
M. R. Raisins, Prunes in Fancy Boxes,
Sultana Raisins, Sweet Havana Oranges,
Sicily Lemons, Genoa Citron,
Macaroni, Pine Apples,
And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention, for sale by
GRAY & GEORGE.

SPICED OYSTERS.—One case just received and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

Gordon Madeira, vintage of 1830.
Harmony's extra Pale Sherry, (very fine)
Sanderman & Co's. Old Port.
J. D. & M. Williams' Bro. Sherry.
Muscat.
Godard's Champagne Brandy, vintage of 1830.
A. Seignette's pure Cognac Brandy,
Hambro's Cherry Brandy,
London Port,
East India Bitters.

Also, a good article of Mad'ra Wine, for culinary purposes. Our wines are from the houses of J. D. & M. Williams, Boston, and Peter Harmony, New York. Further recommendations we consider unnecessary—so collect if you want a pure article, call on
(Jan 20)
GRAY & GEORGE.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—A fresh supply of the very best and

latest importations, just received and for sale by the bottle or hamper.
(Jan 20)
GRAY & GEORGE.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Rosa Regalia, (flat)
Cazadore do
Estrella Star do
Minerva do
Tacora do
La Primavera do
Infinita Union Imperiales,
Ladies' Cigars,
January 30
for sale by
GRAY & GEORGE.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the town of Frankfort, held on the 17th day of January, 1846, the following order was made:
Ordered, That the holders of property binding on Washington and Broadway streets, running down Washington from L. Thom to the corner on Broadway, and down Broadway, to the corner on the same, at the mouth of Petticoat Alley, to the corner on Wilkinson street, be required to grade, pave and curb the same, under the direction of the Street Committee, and that they be required to have the same done, on or before the first day of May next.
Attest—J. W. BATCHELOR, Clerk.
January 26, 1846.—691-2m

J. F. DESILVER,

112, MAIN STREET, (GAZETTE BUILDINGS), CINCINNATI.
AGENT for the following valuable School Books, which he will supply at publishers' prices, in any quantity, viz:
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Mitchell's Ancient Geography and Atlas,
Mitchell's Primary Geography,
Mitchell's Geographical Reader,
Frost's History of the United States,
Frost's American Speaker,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Goldsmith's History of Rome,
Sims's Euclid,
Guy's Astronomy and Keith on the Globes,
Ross's Latin Grammar,
Riddiman's Rudiments,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Clark's Catechism,
Goldsmith's Natural History,
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,
Johnson's Chemistry.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS.
The following series of Histories have been recently published in this country, and adopted into a large number of Schools in the east and in this city. The number of editions that have been published in London, is a sufficient guarantee of their merit; and we would respectfully call the attention of teachers and others interested in the cause of Education thereto.

Outlines of American History, from the first discovery to the present time, for Families and Schools, with numerous Engravings and Questions for examination of Pupils.
Outlines of History of England, for Families and Schools, with numerous engravings, published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, from the fourth London edition, with additions and questions.
Outlines of Roman History, do do from the 9th London edition, with additions and questions.
Outlines of Grecian History, do do

Constantly on hand, Miscellaneous Works for general or scientific reading.
Theological Books, adapted to the wants of almost every religious denomination; embracing several editions of the Holy Bible, Protestant and Catholic Prayer Books, Family Prayers, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, Confessions of Faith, Methodist Hymns, &c.
The usual assortment of Medical Books, including the Text Books of the different Medical Colleges, used throughout the West, all of the latest editions.
School Books in general use, from the Primer to the highest class of Mathematics.

Such Works as may be called for not on hand, if desired, will be forthwith sent for, from the respective publishers.
English, German and French Books imported to order. Particular attention given to furnishing public and private libraries. Stock of Stationery comprising whatever is in daily use, such as Letter and Writing Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Inkstands, Lead Pencils, Slates, &c. These Goods have all been selected from the most approved manufacturers, and all applications are made as the consumers may from time to time require.

Legal Publications.—Separate volumes or complete sets of all the Reports, ancient and modern, together with a general assortment, which will be sold at a small advance upon the publishers' prices.

My sales of Law Books having so much increased as to satisfy that a demand exists for all the Legal Publications which have already appeared, or hereafter may be issued, in the eastern cities. I trust the Bar of the west will not be dissatisfied to learn, that I can furnish their libraries at the shortest notice, with separate volumes, or complete sets of all the Reports, ancient and modern, together with any Treatises or Publications that may be desired. I assure the Profession my arrangements with eastern houses are such as to enable me to sell at a very small advance upon the publishers' prices.

I publish the WESTERN LAW JOURNAL, edited by T. WALKER and J. T. MOREHEAD. The third volume is now in the course of publication. From the fact of its having sustained itself thus far, is a sufficient guarantee of its merits. I trust the name of the Hon. J. T. MOREHEAD, as co-editor, will be an inducement to the members of the Kentucky Bar, to send in their names as subscribers to this work.

J. P. A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., has kindly volunteered to act as my agent for the county of Franklin, and adjoining counties. Those wishing to subscribe will therefore hand in their names to him.
January 1, 1846.

DODD'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE,

144 Main Street,
THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI.

The Hat is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn where a gentleman can find the most fashionable and the best quality of hats. I have the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality, style and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.
Wm. Dodd.

January 12, 1846.

WOODRUFF & MCBRIDE,

NO. 15, JACOB'S ROW, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Also, Manufacturers of PLANES of every description. All orders filled at the shortest notice.
January 12, 1846.

NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,

Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

AGENTS for the sale of every description of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.
January 12, 1846.

1020 BOXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO,

the most superior and favorite brands, in store and for sale very low, by
NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,
Main st., opposite Bank Louisville.

H. D. NEWCOMB & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Jan. 1, 1846
WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE.

JAMES H. REYNOLDS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
NO. 45, WALL STREET,
LOUISVILLE.

GOODS SHIPPED to my care should be so marked.

WALLACE & LITHGOW,

NO. 320, MAIN, NEAR PEARL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
COPPER, Tin, Sheet Iron Ware, and dealers in Tin Plate, Copper Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Zinc, Rivets, Turner's Machines, &c., &c.

LOOK! LOOK!!—NEW HAT STORE.

J. G. Fraitz & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats & Caps,
453, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public generally, to their splendid new store, No. 453, where will be found one of the largest and most superbly manufactured and elegantly assorted stocks of HATS AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.

Louisville has long wanted such an establishment as we design making the above. We have the ability and we now have the room necessary to carry out our improvements in the business, and it shall be a house where Gentlemen can always rely upon getting the very finest article, with the shape and style most suitable to their person, &c. in a word, our aim is to make this such an establishment as shall merit the patronage, and at the same time gratify and please the customer.
January 1, 1846

BEAUTIFUL!

THE Bible and Book of Common Prayer, bound in velvet, with silver and gold plated clasp and filigree work, a most exquisite present. A few copies for sale at the lowest Western price, at
(Jan 25)
TODD'S Bookstore.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, as applicable to the United States, by a Southern Planter. A few copies just received and for sale at
(Jan 25)
TODD'S Bookstore.

SARDINES (Gilloux brand).—One case received and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

WHITE FISH, Mackerel, Salmon, Potomac Herrings, for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

BETTER STILL!—TRY IT!

ANOTHER lot of E. Holbrook's Kentucky manufactured Tobacco, pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the "Old Dominion," just received at
Jan 23
TODD'S Bookstore.

BRONSON'S ELOCUTION.

ELOCUTION, or Mental and Vocal Philosophy; involving the Principles of Reading and Speaking, and designed for the development and cultivation of both body and mind, in accordance with the nature, uses, and destiny of man, illustrated by two or three hundred choice anecdotes, &c., by Prof. Bronson, A. M. D. For sale by
W. M. TODD,
January 23
No. 1, Snigler's Row.

BLACK TEA, A very superior article,

Hyson Tea,
Imperial Tea, received and for sale by
January 20
GRAY & GEORGE.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

ALEXANDRE
SEIGNETTE
COGNAC.
Fourth proof, in half and quarter pipes.
MAGLORY, CHAMPAIGNE
Brandy, vintages of 1838 and 1839, in quarter pipes, received direct from
"ROCHELLE."
For sale by
HARRISON & HOOPER,
St. Main st.,
January 1, 1846 Cincinnati.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of Desilver & Barr, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent.
The business will be continued as usual, by J. F. Desilver, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.
J. F. DESILVER,
J. S. BARR.
Cincinnati, January 1, 1846.

GEO. H. RATES & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

A LARGE stock of all articles used by Druggists, Painters, A. Driers and Manufacturers, for sale at the lowest prices. Purchasers will find it more to their interest to obtain their supplies of them than to send east.
January 1, 1846

GEORGE COX, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 29, MAIN STREET.

HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings: all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
January 1, 1846

P. WILSON & CO., No. 91, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware, Seating, Pad Skins and Morocco, Worsted, Cotton and Straining Webs, Bits and Stirrups, Roller and Bridle Buckles, Saddle Trees and Wood Hams, Carriage Lace, Fringe and Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles and Malleable Iron.
January 1, 1846

A. & W. SPRAGUE & CO., No. 9, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS, Calico Printers, and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.
January 1, 1846

BURROWS & CO., (Nos. 12 & 15, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Foreign Wines and Liquors, Fruits, Cigars, &c., &c.
January 1, 1846.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Dye-Stuffs.

THIS subscriber having a large and well selected stock of every article in his line of business, purchased chiefly from the importers and the Eastern markets, is at all times prepared to sell to Druggists, Physicians, and others in the country, on as good terms and as low prices as any house in the West. Particular attention is paid to orders from Physicians, as every article will be guaranteed of the best quality. On hand—
200 oz. of Sulphate of Magnesia;
100 oz. Hydrate of Potash;
100 oz. of Iodine;
50 lbs. of Alum;
50 carboys Oil of Vitriol;
100 lbs. Logwood;
30 do. Fuscic;
50 do. Nicotiana;
2 do. Blue Vitriol;
250 lbs. Colomel;
100 do. fresh Turkey Opium;
Paint Brushes of all sizes, &c.

I am the manufacturer and proprietor of the justly celebrated article called GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT, a popular remedy for fresh bruises or sprains, rheumatism, rheumatic pains, &c. Also, for horses it excels in the cure of sprains and bruises, cuts or wounds, scratches, corns, chafes or galls, film in the eyes, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at such prices as will warrant them in keeping it for sale.

I manufacture PUTTY by steam power, and can warrant it superior to that made by hand; put up compactly in bladders, which prevents it from getting rancid, and sell it at the reduced price of 4 cents per lb. by the bbl.

JAS. S. GLASCOE, Druggist,
January 6, 1846. N. E. cor. 4th & Main streets, Cincinnati.

MESSICK & TAYLOR, No. 49, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall supply of GROCERIES, and are enabled to offer a well assorted and carefully selected stock, at the very lowest market prices. They intend keeping up a full stock during the winter, and will spare no exertions to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of the chief articles of COUNTRY PRODUCE which may be

GENUINE HOARHOUND TAFFEY.—The best article for Coughs and Colds ever offered for sale here, always on hand at No. 8, St. Clair street, by
January 6, 1846. G. W. LEWIS.